

## Lesson II

### Part 2 -- Drills

The taped drills follow the same pattern as Lesson I

### Part 3 -- Grammar

1. Some important verbs which are irregularly formed in the present tense fall into the following classes:

#### I

##### Singular

(jaṇṇā - to know)

1st: mṣ jaṇṇā (jaṇṇa ā) (masc.)

1st: mṣ jaṇṇi ā (fem.)

2nd: tū jaṇṇṓ (jaṇṇa ẽ) (masc.)

2nd: tū jaṇṇi ẽ (fem.)

3rd: o jaṇḍṓ (jaṇḍa e) (masc.)

3rd: o jaṇḍi e (fem.)

##### Plural

1st: aṣi jaṇne ā (masc.)

1st: aṣi jaṇṇi ā (fem.)

2nd: tūṣi jaṇde o (masc. plural, masc. formal,  
fem. plural - formal)

2nd: tūṣi jaṇḍiā o fem. plural, informal

3rd: o jaṇde nẽ masc. plural, 3 p. formal

3rd: o jaṇḍiā nẽ fem. plural

(peṇṇā - to recog-  
nize)

mṣ peṇṇā, etc.

In these forms, /ṇ/ changes to /n/ in the 1st and 2nd person singular endings; /n/ changes to /ṇ/ in the stem.

II

First vowel lengthens in present tense in the following verbs:

degnā - to drop

mā degnā (m) (degna ā)

tū degnā (m) (degna ē)

o degdā (m) etc. (degda e)

načnā - to dance

mā načnā (m)

tū načnā (m)

o načdā (m) etc.

nasnā - to run

mā nasnā etc.

2. Write the simple present tense paradigms for the following verbs:

xridna - to buy stem: xrid-

sūna - to listen stem: sūn-

sūtna - to throw stem: sūt-

bolna - to speak stem: bol-

3. The verb hæġ- is another form of "to be" and may often be translated "there is"--as in sentences indicating possession. Sentence 7, then, may be literally translated "Is there any brother of you?". The gender and number of hæġ- is determined, in this case, by the object of possession, as is the number and gender of the possessive pronoun. Note that the verb "to be" I is also used with this verb.

Also note that in this usage there is ordinarily a great deal of elision.

mere do p̥ra. hæge nẽ I have two brothers.

also: mere do p̥ra. nẽ or

mere do p̥ra.n

but: odi pæ.ŋ hægi e he (or she) has a sister

odi pæ.ŋ e That's his sister ("to be" I)

meriã car cãciã hægiã nẽ I have four aunts

or

meriã car cãciã nẽ

hæg- may also be used in location or presence. It is an irregular verb.

mæ hægã asi hæge ă

tũ hægẽ tũsi hæge o

o hægæ etc. o hæge nẽ

The use of hæg- and that of I "to be" by itself is determined by the form of a question asked and/or by the aspect of the meaning which is to be emphasized:

tũ ki<sup>h</sup>e hægẽ Where are you?

mæ et<sup>h</sup>e hægã I am here.  
(emphasizing presence)

tũ ki<sup>h</sup>e ẽ Where are you?

mæ et<sup>h</sup>e ă I am here.  
(emphasizing location)

#### 4. Plural forms.

Nouns which end in /a/ are usually masculine and take a plural ending /e/.

tara star kutta dog

tare stars kutte dogs

Masculine nouns are sometimes changed to feminine nouns by changing final /a/ to /i/. Then the plural ending is /ã/.

kukker	rooster	kUtti	female dog
kukri	hen	kUttiã	female dogs
kukriã	hens		

Most feminine nouns end in /i/ and take /ã/ as plural ending. Feminine nouns ending in consonants also take plural ending /ã/. Masculine words ending in a consonant usually take no plural ending:

kUrsi	chair (f)	kItab	book (f)	deraxt	tree (m)
kUrsiã	chairs	kItabã	books	deraxt	trees

Some nouns are not pluralized in the nominative form:

p̣ra	brother; brothers (m)
kã	crow; crows (m)
šæ	thing, things (f)

Many of this noun type end in a vowel.

## 5. Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns are declined according to number and gender:

mera	t <sup>h</sup> æla	my bag (m)	tuɔda (your, yours, formal)
meri	kitab	my book (f)	tuɔdi
mere	p̣ra	my brothers (m,pl)	tuɔde
meriã	kitabã	my books (f,pl)	tuɔdiã

tera (your, yours informal)	oda (his)
teri	odi
tere	ode
teriã	odiã
sada (our or ours)	onada (their, theirs)
sadi	onadi
sade	onade
sadiã	onadiã

Note two sentence types using possessives:

mera kUttã c <sup>h</sup> ota e	My dog is small
o prã. tera e	He is your brother.

6. Duplication in Panjabi implies selection from among several entities.

kere which	kere kere dIn which days
terã	terã terã - various kinds
	cenge cenge - the better ones
	kedi kedi sometimes

7. Vocabulary (for substitution in pattern sentences):

<u>Panjabi</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Panjabi</u>	<u>English</u>
mã	mother (f)	pæn	sister (f)
lo-or	Lahore	hekì.m	doctor (m)
penji	25	prã.	brother (m)
ti.	30	pUttar	son (m)
ôali	40	tì.	daughter (f)
penja	50	yar, beli	friend (m)
t <sup>h</sup> æla	satchel, bag (m)	(yar beli - friends and companions)	

Days of the Week

Ituar	Sunday	hēfta - week
pir, sōmva•r-	Monday	hēfte da dIn - day of the week
mēngel	Tuesday	
bUd	Wednesday	
jumerat	Thursday	
juma*	Friday	
hēfta	Saturday	

\* In the case of juma and hēfta, final /a/ changes to /e/ before connectives such as nū - "in relation to, on", da - "of", and vīc, "in".

māe jume nū šær janā

I go to town on Friday.

Numerals

Ik	1	ḥe	6
do	2	sat	7
tIn	3	aṭ <sup>h</sup>	8
ḥar	4	naū	9
panj	5	des	10

8. Sentence Patterns: Construct sentences using the following patterns found in this lesson:

<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Noun or Pronoun</u>	<u>Inter- rogative</u>	<u>Verbal Modifier</u>	<u>Nega- tive</u>	<u>Verb</u>
	mā		k <sup>h</sup> etā. Iē		kam, kar
	tūsī	(ki)	skule	(nēī)	par
	tū		ot <sup>h</sup> e		dæ, di
	o		et <sup>h</sup> e		de o
	asī		lo-or-Iē		de nē
					ne ā
mer	a	pæ.n			ja
tuḍ	i	pra.			ræ
ter	e	pUtter	kIt <sup>h</sup> e		ndæ, ndī e
od	iā	tī.			nde o
sad		yar			nde nē
onad		mā			ne ā
		pIo			

<u>Pronoun (Possessive)</u>	<u>Noun Modifier</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verb</u>
mer	a	do	pā. hæg æ
tuḍ	i	Ik	pæ.n e nē
ter	e	chot a	i e
etc.	iā	uad e	ti iā nē

<u>Noun or Pronoun</u>	<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Modifier</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Verbal Modifier</u>	<u>Verb</u>
māē	hāfte-Iē	kere	(dIn)	skule	ja-
tūsī		kere kere		ot <sup>h</sup> e	par-
tū		do		k <sup>h</sup> etā-Iē	ræ-
etc.		Ik			
		roz			
		pir			
		bUd			